CRITERIA TO DETERMINE THE PUBLIC HEALTH VALUE OF VACCINE

IMMUNIZATION WORKGROUP

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PUBLIC HEALTH FACTORS:

- Vaccine effectiveness
- Accessibility of target population (disparities)
- Disease treatment options
- Alternative prevention methods
- Disease prevalence and incidence
- Transmission risk
- Outbreak risk
- Percentage of population to be immunized to achieve herd immunity
- Morbidity (short and long-term disability)
- Mortality
- Change in disease incidence due to vaccine uptake
- Change in vaccine demand based on disease incidence

ECONOMIC FACTORS:

- Direct Costs
  - Vaccine
  - Number of Doses Needed
  - Distribution
  - Storage and Handling
  - Administration
- Opportunity cost
  - Time lost from work to obtain vaccine
  - Time lost to care for individuals with disease
  - Lost opportunity to use vaccine funds for other resources
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- Systems cost
  - Data entry/record keeping (medical practices, schools, child care, public health)
- Cost effectiveness
- Cost/Benefit
- Outbreak response cost
  - Disease treatment cost
- Schools
  - School loss of income due to absenteeism

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

- Ease of use (how the vaccine will be administered)
- Supply/availability
- Public perception of
    - need
    - disease risk
    - vaccine adverse event risk
- School entry required

IMPLICATIONS OF SYSTEM CHANGE

- Logistics of limiting doses purchased (cut-off by antigen or age cohort)
    - Determining patient eligibility
    - Educating providers on methods/procedures
- Risk of rescinding state-supplied vaccine
- Effect on immunization coverage rates
- Loss of educational opportunity due to absenteeism
